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JACOBY'S TYPES OF CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM BURMA IN THE MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE "GIACOMO DORIA", GENOA. PART 1

Subfamily **CRIOCERINAE**

Lema (s. str.) **feae** Jacoby, 1892

I labelled as holotype the "single specimen" (from Carin Chebà) recorded by Jacoby. This is a very distinct species cited later by Kimoto & Gressitt (1979) from Thailand and south Vietnam and by Medvedev (1985) from northern Vietnam. A specimen in my collection from Thailand is fully identical with the holotype.

Lema (s. str.) **palonensis** Jacoby, 1892 (syn. nov. of *rufotestacea* Clark)

I labelled as holotype the "single specimen" (from Palon) recorded by Jacoby. The species is fully identical with *L. rufotestacea* Clark, 1866, widely distributed in south and south-east Asia.

I have a specimen from Burma, collected by Fea in Bhamò and determined by Jacoby as *L. rufotestacea*, which is fully identical with the holotype.

In the original description Jacoby (1892) mentioned that the terminal joints of antennae are fuscous; antennae of *L. rufotestacea* were then indicated as fulvous (Jacoby 1908) or black (Kimoto & Gressitt 1979), but in large series from Vietnam antennae vary from fulvous to black with all transitional forms (Medvedev 1985). Adults and larvae feed on *Commelina*.

L. palonensis Jacoby, 1892 is a new synonym of *L. rufotestacea* Clark, 1866.

Lema semifulva Jacoby, 1889 (syn. nov. of *coromandeliana* Fabr.)

This species (described from Bhamò specimens) is a new synonym of *L. coromandeliana* Fabricius, 1798, being simply a variation with bicolorous elytra.

Lema birmanica Jacoby, 1892

An examined syntype specimen from Palon (Pegu) fully corresponds to my

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numerous material from Vietnam (Medvedev 1985). Kimoto & Gressitt (1979) indicated that this species has "elytron strongly depressed postbasally"; in reality this depression is rather feeble. The vietnamese material includes also the variation with entirely metallic elytra.

Subfamily **CLYTRINAE**

Clytra coerulea (Jacoby, 1892) (comb. nov.)

Diapromorpha coerulea Jacoby, 1892
Gynandrophthalma coerulea: Jacoby 1908

I transfer this species to the genus *Clytra* because of structure and pubescence of prosternum, as well as elongate body. *C. cyaneofasciata* L. Medvedev, 1994 from Thailand is a new synonym of this species.

Subfamily **CRYPTOCEPHALINAE**

Adiscus castaneus (Jacoby, 1892)

Dioryctus castaneus Jacoby, 1892

I labelled as holotype the "single male" from Carin Chebà.

Upperside was described as reddish brown, but prothorax is distinctly darker than elytra. Prosternum (fig. 1) feebly transverse and narrowed posteriorly, with central ridge absent and lateral ridges black, not bifurcate posteriorly, strongly elevated and obtusely angulate in middle. Mesosternum transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long. Lateral margin of elytra: see fig. 2. Aedeagus: see fig. 3.

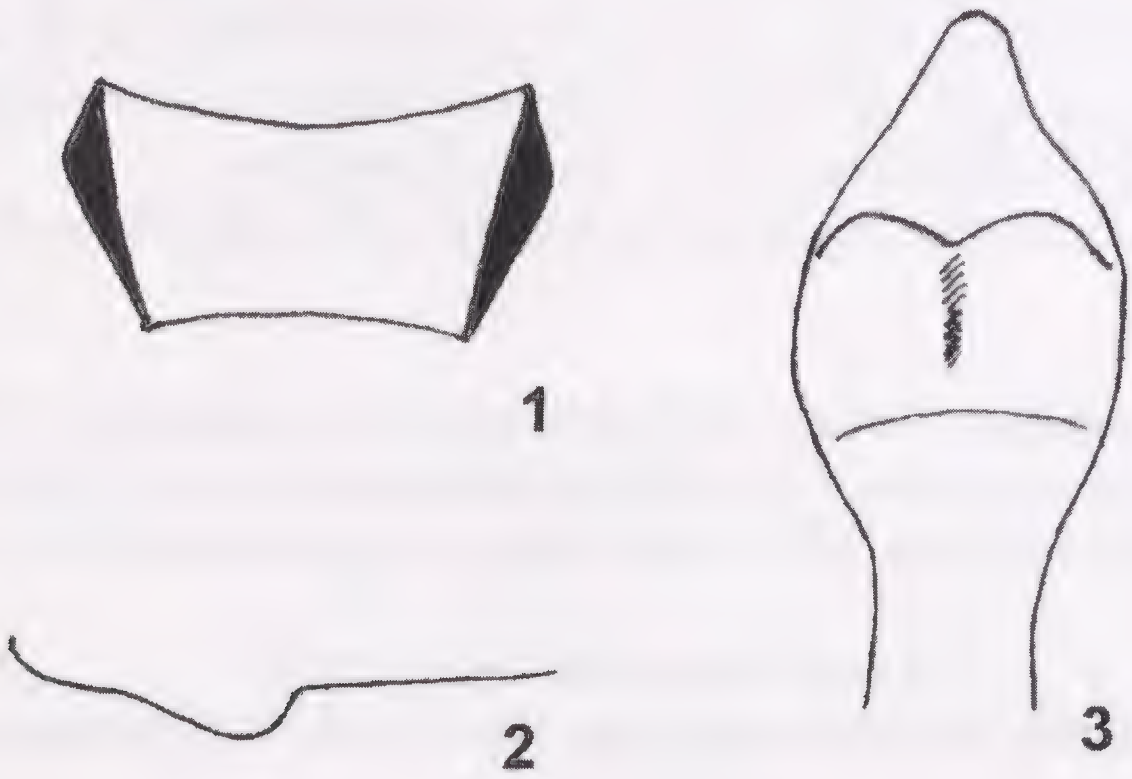


Fig. 1 - 3 - *Adiscus castaneus*: 1 - prosternum, 2 - lateral margin of elytron, 3 - aedeagus, dorsal.

This species resembles very much *A. hauseri* Weise, 1895 from Himalaya, but differs in the form of aedeagus (in *A. hauseri* the underside of aedeagus has a pubescent tubercle before apex).

Adiscus vietnamensis n. sp.

This species was indicated for Vietnam as *A. castaneus* Jac. and already partly illustrated, with figures of prosternum and aedeagus (Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov 1987); because of this I propose here only a short description.

Red or fulvous red with darkened apical segments of antennae. Head and prothorax finely punctate, elytra with feeble regular rows, interspaces flat, with fine sparse punctures; lateral margin strongly lobed. Prosternum about 1.3 times as wide as long, narrowed posteriorly, with straight hind margin, central ridge absent, lateral ridges black, distinctly bifurcate posteriorly, moderately elevated. Aedeagus: see Medvedev & Samoderzhenkov 1987: 26. Length 2.7-3.1 mm.

Holotype: Vietnam, Tam Dao, 900 m, 3. IX. 1963 (Kabakov).

Paratypes: same locality: 1. IX. 1963 (Kabakov), 1 ex.; - 5. VI. 1981, on *Aporosa*, Euphorbiaceae (L. Medvedev), 4 ex. Types in author's collection.

Besides type series I have also a few very alike specimens from Shapa, Pakha and South Vietnam, which however need additional investigation.

Subfamily **EUMOLPINAE**

Nodina birmanica Jacoby, 1892

The holotype (from Carin Chebà) was already examined earlier by someone and now has no abdomen, but it is a female without lateral ridge on elytra. I have in my collection 2 females from Kwala Lumpur, which are practically identical with the type; nevertheless this species is not quite clear.

Trichochrysea bhamoensis (Jacoby, 1892)

Heteraspis bhamoensis Jacoby, 1892

The single female from Bhamò was labelled as holotype.

This species is not included in "The Fauna of British India" (Jacoby 1908), but a quite different species was described in this monograph under the same name. So I propose the new name *T. jacobyi* for *T. bhamoensis* Jacoby 1908: 388, nec 1892.

Jacoby compared the species in question with *T. hebe* Baly, but it seems to be more near to *T. mouhoti* Baly because the side margin of prothorax is obliterated near anterior angles. Antennae with moderately widened apical segments (fig. 4), upperside with dense white hairs and more sparse black ones; pattern of elytra as shown in fig. 6.

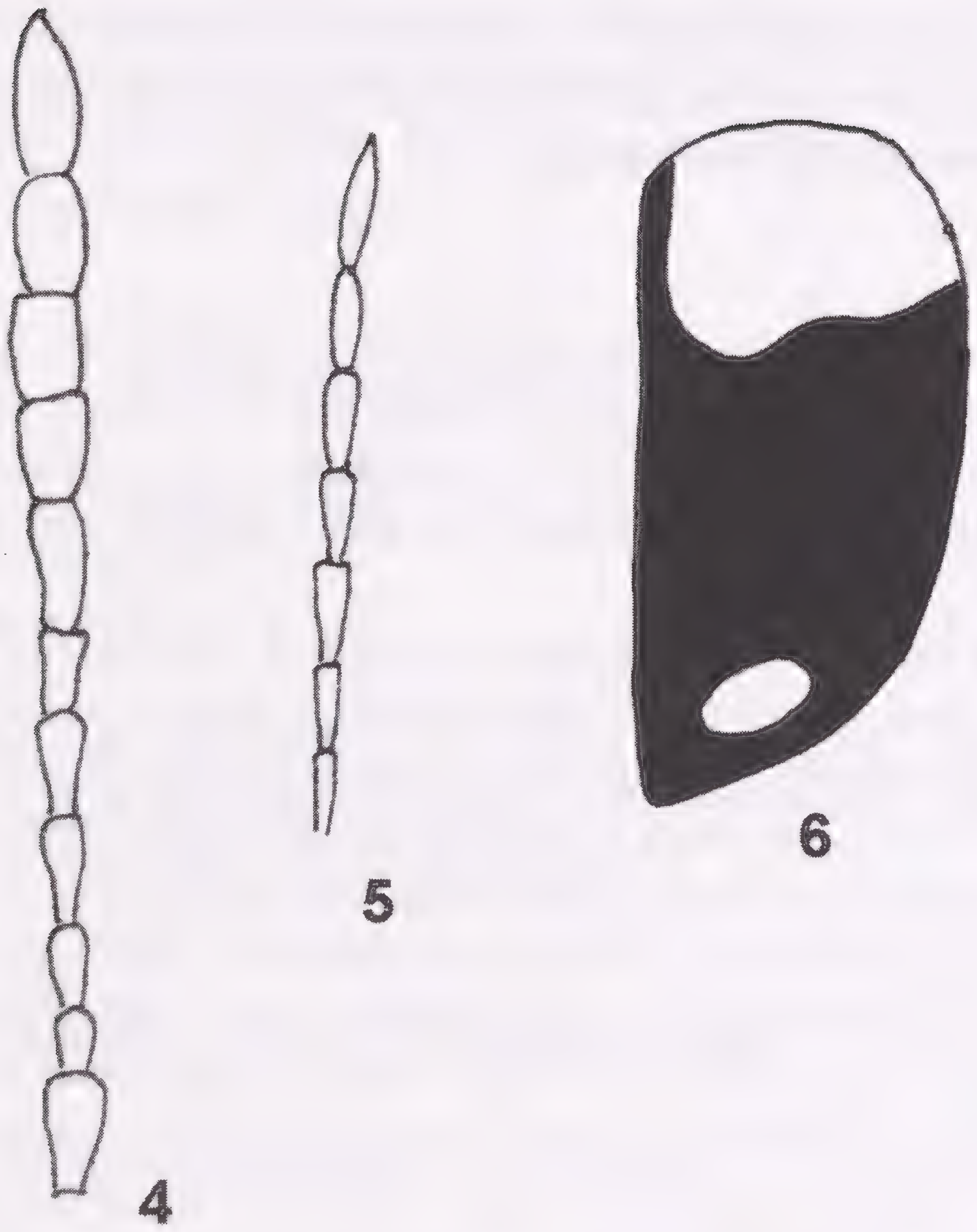


Fig. 4, 6 - *Trichochrysea bhamoensis*: 4 - antenna, 6 - pattern of elytron; 5 - *T. quadrifasciata*, apical segments of antennae.

Trichochrysea parvula (Jacoby, 1892)

Heteraspis parvula Jacoby, 1892: 909

A male syntype specimen labelled "Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m, V-XII. 1888, L. Fea" is designated as lectotype.

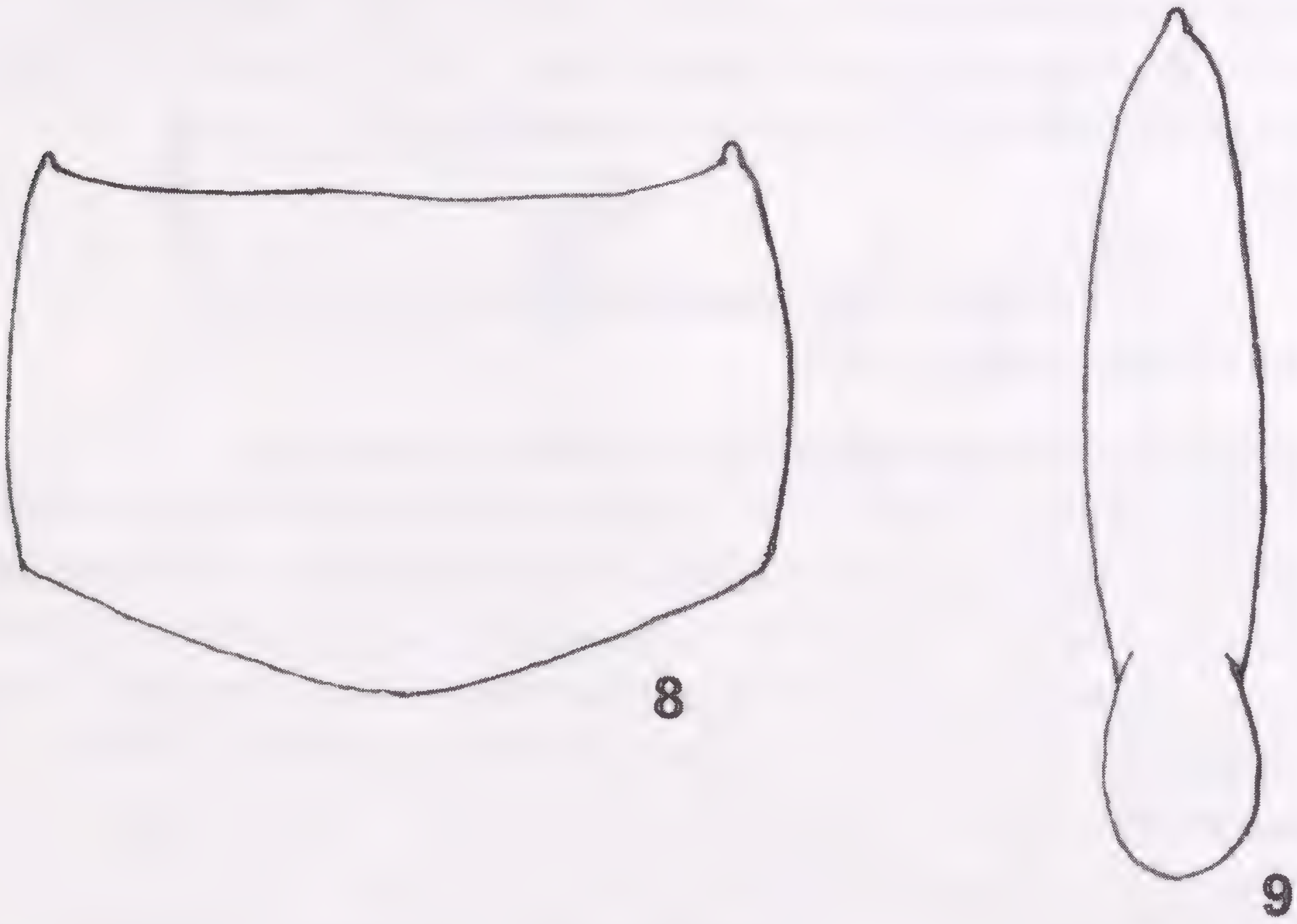


Fig. 8, 9 - *T. parvula*: 8 - prothorax, 9 - aedeagus, ventral.

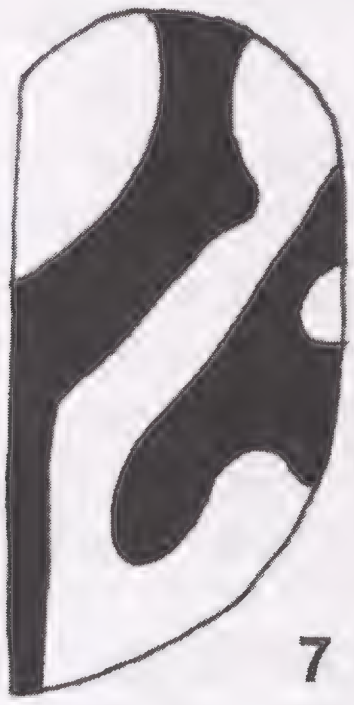
This species is well distinct for the very broad prothorax (fig. 8) and for the shape of the aedeagus (fig. 9), which is rather unusual for the genus. Labrum and base of femora dark fulvous, anterior margin of clypeus arcuately emarginate, preapical antennal segments 3-4 times as long as wide.

Trichochrysea variegata (Jacoby, 1889)

Heteraspis variegata Jacoby, 1889

The single male from Shenmaga was labelled as holotype.

This species is very similar to *T. mouhoti* Baly, 1860, having same structure of antennae, lateral margin of prothorax, pubescence of upperside and general body form. However it differs immediately in the form of clypeus which is simple and feebly arcuate, while in the male of *T. mouhoti* it is deeply arcuate, with strong lateral teeth. Aedeagus of *T. variegata* resembles that one of *T. mouhoti*, but it is more narrow (the length of aedeagus from apex to base of orifice is twice as long as its width in *T. variegata* and 1.35 times in *T. mouhoti*) and the apical process is truncate and feebly bilobed (fig. 10); pattern of elytra (fig. 7) also differs from usual type of *T. mouhoti*, but this character is possibly variable.



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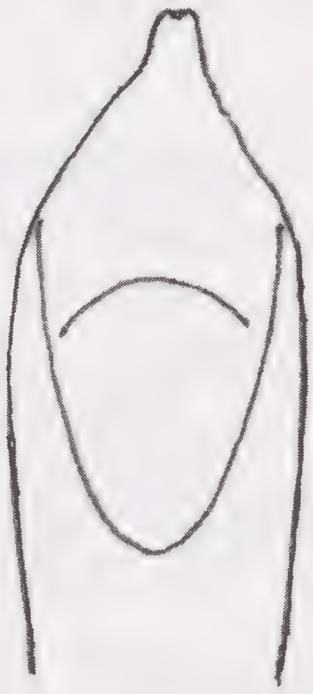

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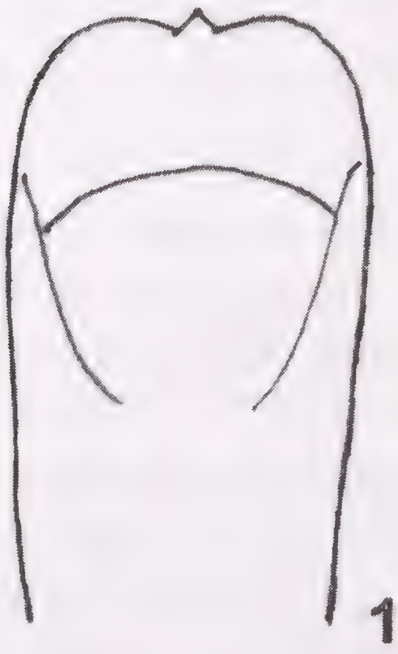

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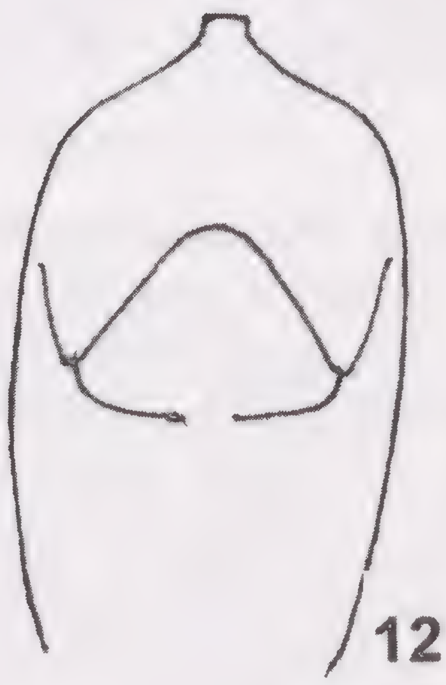

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Fig. 7, 10 - *T. variegata*: 7 - pattern of elytron, 10 - aedeagus, dorsal.
Fig. 11 - *T. clypeata*, aedeagus, dorsal. Fig. 12 - *T. vestita*, aedeagus, dorsal.

Trichochrysea clypeata (Jacoby, 1889)

Heteraspis clypeata Jacoby, 1889

A male specimen from Bhamò is designated as lectotype.

This species was usually described as "obscure aeneous beneath, purplish above" (JACOBY 1908, KIMOTO & GRESSITT 1982), but the specimen in question is dark green beneath, dark blue above. It is near *T. vestita* Baly, 1861 because of toothed clypeus of male, but differs well in the form of aedeagus (figs. 11, 12) and of clypeus, with feeble, but distinct central tooth.

Trichochrysea nitida (Jacoby, 1892) (syn. nov. of *clypeata* Jac.)

Heteraspis nitida Jacoby, 1892

A male specimen from Carin Chebà is designated as lectotype.

This specimen has the femora dark fulvous with metallic shine (not mentioned in the original description as well as the dentate clypeus) and seems to be not fully matured. Jacoby compared this species only with *T. parvula* Jac.; in reality it is identical with *T. clypeata* Jacoby, 1889 in all characters (including form of aedeagus) except green, not blue upperside.

Trichochrysea quadrifasciata Jacoby, 1889

The "single specimen" female from Bhamò is identified as the holotype.

The species seems to be rather distinct because of striped elytral pattern. Antennae (fig. 5) filiform with preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide, upperside with rather dense and long black hairs and more dense and short white hairs, lateral margin of prothorax feeble near anterior margin, latero-anterior tubercles of prothorax feebly raised, smooth. It seems to be near *T. multicolor* Pic 1926 from Indochina.

I have in my collection 2 female specimens from Thailand, which are fully identical with the type except for the colour of prothorax which is not entirely green, but red cupreous with green emargination.

Hyperaxis (Pseudopiomera) pallidicornis (Jacoby, 1892) (comb. nov.)

I have studied a syntype female from Carin Chebà and found that the description of the genus *Pseudopiomera* Jacoby, 1892, (with *pallidicornis* as the type of the genus) is not quite correct.

JACOBY mentioned "elytra clothed with scale-like pubescence". In reality they have dense scales and sparse erect hairs, as in many species of *Hyperaxis* and other *Demotina*-like genera. Also the antennal segments 3 and 4, being really long, not differ much from other species of *Hyperaxis*. The only distinct

Because of this I reduce the genus *Pseudopiomera* Jacoby, 1892 to a subgenus of *Hyperaxis* Lefèvre, 1885.

The other species to be assigned to this subgenus is *Hyperaxis feae* Jacoby, 1908 (new name for *Demotina semifasciata* Jacoby, 1892), which type female was also studied.

I have both these species in my collection from South Vietnam.

Hyperaxis balyi (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

Demotina balyi Jacoby, 1889

A female from Thagatà is selected as lectotype.

The species has anterior and posterior femora much thicker than intermediate ones, as well as elytra with short erect bristles and because of this it must be placed in the genus *Hyperaxis*.

Mouhotina birmanica Jacoby, 1892: 913 (syn. nov. of *Cleoporus badius* Lef.)

I have studied a female syntype from Palon and found that it has bifid claws: therefore it is a typical *Cleoporus*, as the genus *Mouhotina* has appendiculate claws.

This species is fully identical with *C. badius* Lefèvre, 1889 and now it is also a homonym of *Cleoporus birmanicus* Jacoby, 1892: 914.

Cleoporus plagiatus Jacoby, 1892

The single female from Tikekee is labelled as holotype.

This species, which has conical prothorax, is near *C. variabilis* Baly, but it is larger and with elytra more rounded at sides. However its real position is not clear for me. A few additional characters are given below.

Ocular groove very narrow, indistinct. Supraocular excavation very broad, triangular, well delimited (more feeble posteriorly), finely punctured and pubescent. Prothorax (fig. 13) 1.6 times as wide as long. Elytra distinctly ovate, with feeble humeral tubercle, 1.1 times as long as wide.

Cleoporus birmanicus Jacoby, 1892

I have studied a female syntype from Rangoon; its taxonomical position is not clear for me. A few additional characters are given below.

Ocular groove broad and distinct, supraocular excavation very broad, triangular, sharply delimited, with a few fine punctures. Prothorax (fig. 14) broadest in middle, 1.45 times as wide as long. Elytra elongate ovate, 1.15 times as long as wide.

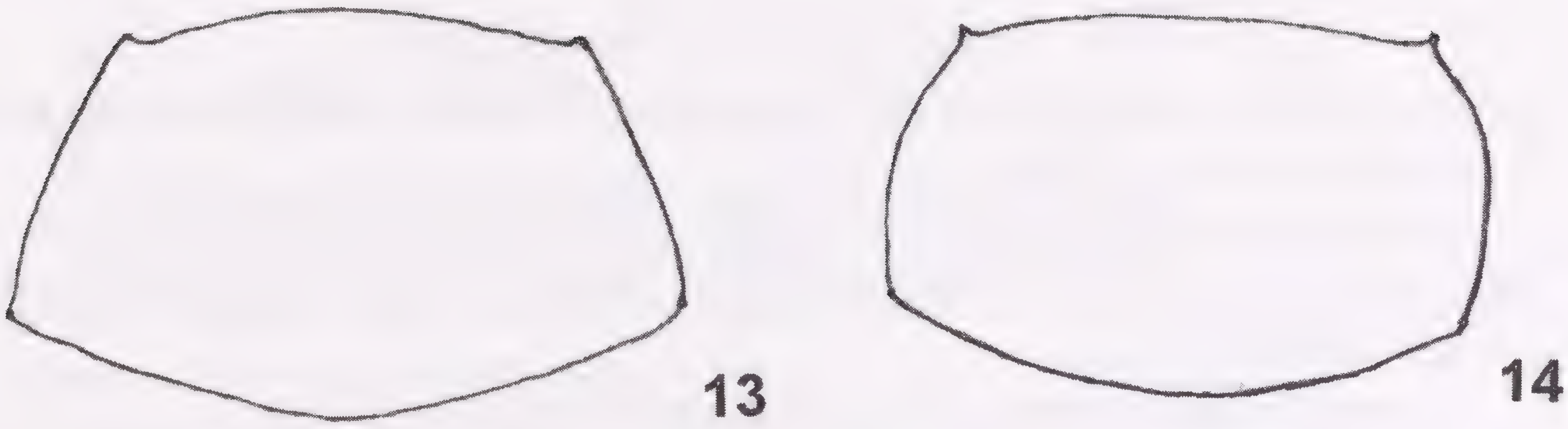


Fig. 13 - *Cleoporus plagiatus*, prothorax. Fig. 14 - *C. birmanicus*, prothorax.

Cleorina sculpturata (Motschulsky, 1860) (comb. nov.)

Nodostoma sculpturatum Motschulsky, 1860
Basilepta sculpturata (Motschulsky, 1860)

This species has the anterior margin of proepisterna straight, as in *Basilepta*, but all other characters, including aedeagus, are typical for genus *Cleorina*. The type was studied.

Cleorina bhamoensis (Jacoby, 1892) (comb. nov. and syn. nov. of *sculpturata* (Motsch.)

Nodostoma bhamoense Jacoby, 1892: 896

The "single male" from Bhamò is labelled as holotype.

Aedeagus (fig. 15) with broadly rounded, almost truncate apex; underside concave and densely microsculptured.

The species is a new synonym of *C. sculpturata* (Motschulsky, 1860).

Cleorina capitata Jacoby, 1892 (comb. nov. and syn. nov. of *sculpturata* (Motsch.)

Nodostoma capitatum Jacoby, 1892: 899.

The "single male" from Bhamò is labelled as holotype.

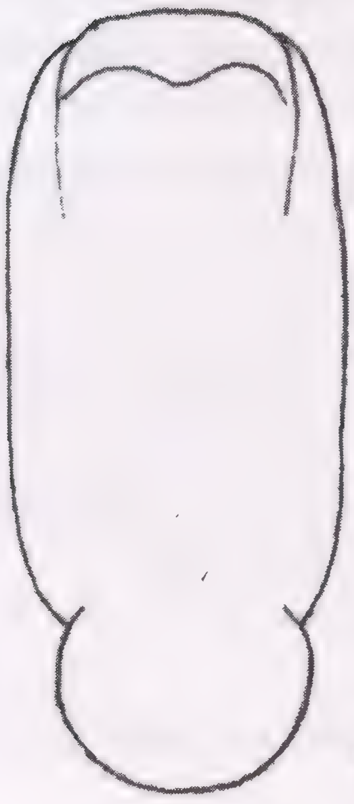
The aedeagus is fully identical with that one of *C. bhamoensis* Jac. So the species is a new synonym of *C. sculpturata* (Motschulsky, 1860), of which represents a colour variation with green head and prothorax.

Cleorina bella (Jacoby, 1892) (comb. nov. and syn. nov. of *aeneomicans* Baly)

Nodostoma bellum Jacoby, 1892

I have designated as lectotype a syntype specimen with the locality label "Carin Chebà, 900-1000 m, V-XII.1888, L. Fea" (written by Jacoby as "Carin Chebà, December").

This species is a typical *Cleorina* and a new synonym of *Cleorina aeneomicans* Baly, 1867.



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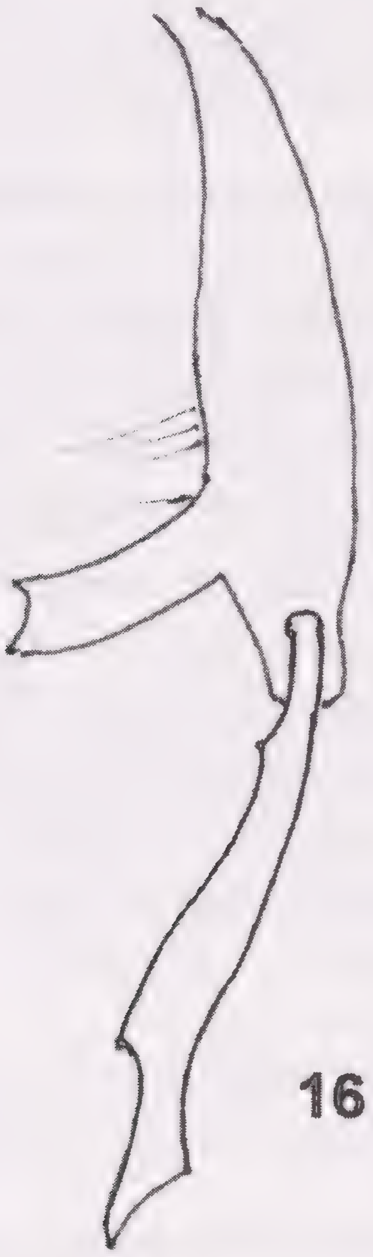

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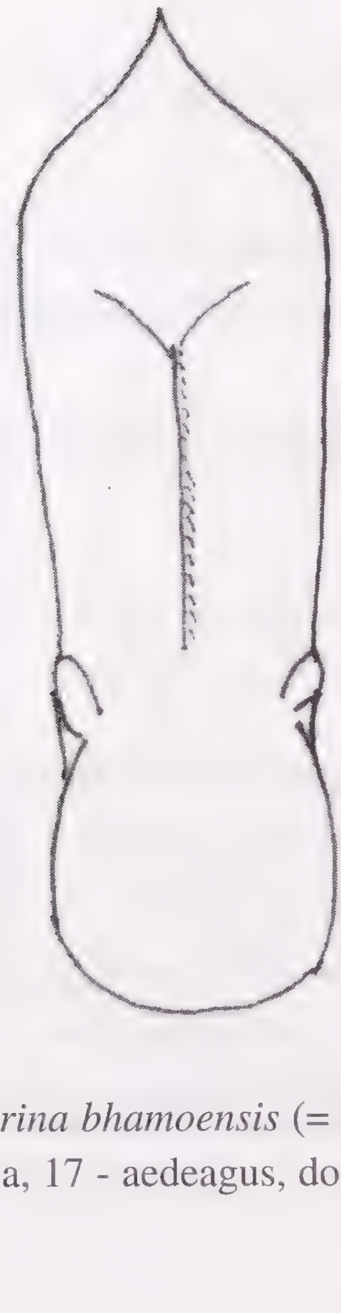

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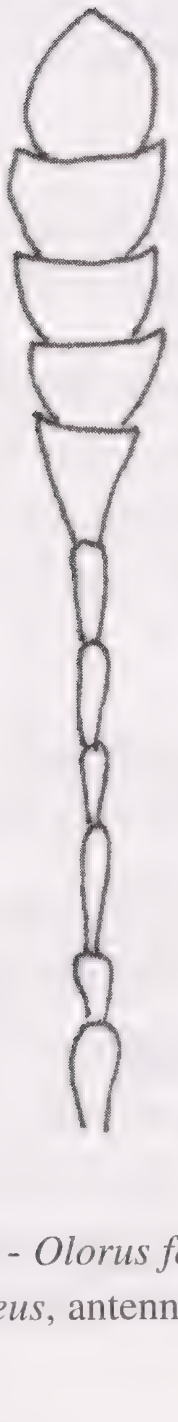

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Fig. 15 - *Cleorina bhamoensis* (= *sculpturata*), aedeagus. Fig. 16-17 - *Olorus femoratus*: 16 - hind femur and tibia, 17 - aedeagus, dorsal. Fig 18 - *Heterotrichus violaceus*, antenna.

Olorus femoratus (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

Nephus femoratus Jacoby, 1889
Nephiusus femoratus: Jacoby 1892
Autolampra femorata: Jacoby 1908

A single male from Mt. Heanlain is selected as lectotype.

The genus was included by Jacoby in the tribe Basileptini (now Nodinini). In reality it is a typical representative of the tribe Eumolpini, section *Iphimeites*, because of longitudinal groove on pygidium and represents a new synonym of the genus *Olorus* Chapuis 1874.

It is necessary to indicate a few additional characters for the species: elytral punctures confused, partly arranged in rows on apical slope, posterior tibiae emarginate at apex, but this emargination is on innerside and not ciliate (in Nodinini the emargination is placed on outerside and ciliate); posterior femora, except characters mentioned by JACOBY, has also rather large apical lobe (fig. 16). Aedeagus (fig. 17) with rather unusual tubercle on upperside near base. Longitudinal groove of pygidium poorly delimited on sides, especially in apical part.

Heterotrichus violaceus (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov. and syn. nov. of *balyi* Chap.)

Acrothinium violaceum Jacoby, 1889

A female syntype has strongly widened apical joints of antennae (fig. 18), prosternal grooves for reception of antennae and toothed femora. It is fully identical with unicolourous specimens of *H. balyi* Chapuis 1874.

Chalcolema fulvicollis (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

Corynodes (?) fulvicollis Jacoby, 1889

Jacoby was doubtful to place in *Corynodes* (now *Platycorynus*) this species; in reality it belongs to the genus *Chalcolema*, which was described by Jacoby in 1890 for a species from China.

Chalcolema angustata Berlioz, 1917 is a new synonym of this species.

Iphimoides pallidula (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

Colaspoides pallidula Jacoby, 1889

This species, of which I saw syntypes from Meetan, has anterior margin of proepisterna straight and pygidium not distinctly longitudinally grooved, but more or less concave. All these characters are typical for *Iphimoides*.

Iphimoides suturalis Pic, 1928 is a new synonym of *Iphimoides pallidula* (Jac.).

The genus *Clisitherella* Chen, 1940, erected for the single species *suturalis* Chen, is a new synonym of *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883, because it differs only in thickened intermediate antennal segments of male.

I propose the new name *Iphimoides cheni* for *I. suturalis* Chen, 1940 because its homonymy with *I. suturalis* Pic, 1928.

For *Colaspoides pallidula* Lea, 1915 from Australia I propose the new name *C. leai*, because its homonymy with *C. pallidula* Jacoby, 1889.

Iphimoides pallidula Jac. is very similar to *I. cheni* (= *suturalis* Chen); they differ as follows:

1(2) Suture and inner margin of epipleurae very narrowly black. Preapical antennal segments of female about 4 times as long as wide; male unknown. Prothorax with oblique impressions before hind angles, with narrow lateral margins. Anterior margin of clypeus feebly concave. Burma, Vietnam.
I. pallidula Jac.

2(1) Suture and lateral margin of elytra and epipleurae black, sutural stripe as wide as scutellum. Preapical antennal segments of female about twice as long as broad, in male intermediate segments flattened and widened. Prothorax without impressions, with broad lateral margin. Anterior margin of clypeus in female rather deeply, in male subquadrately emarginate. Vietnam.
I. cheni, nom. nov.

Chrysolampra curvipes Jacoby, 1889

A male specimen from Teinzò is designated as lectotype. A few morphological details are given in the figures 19-22.

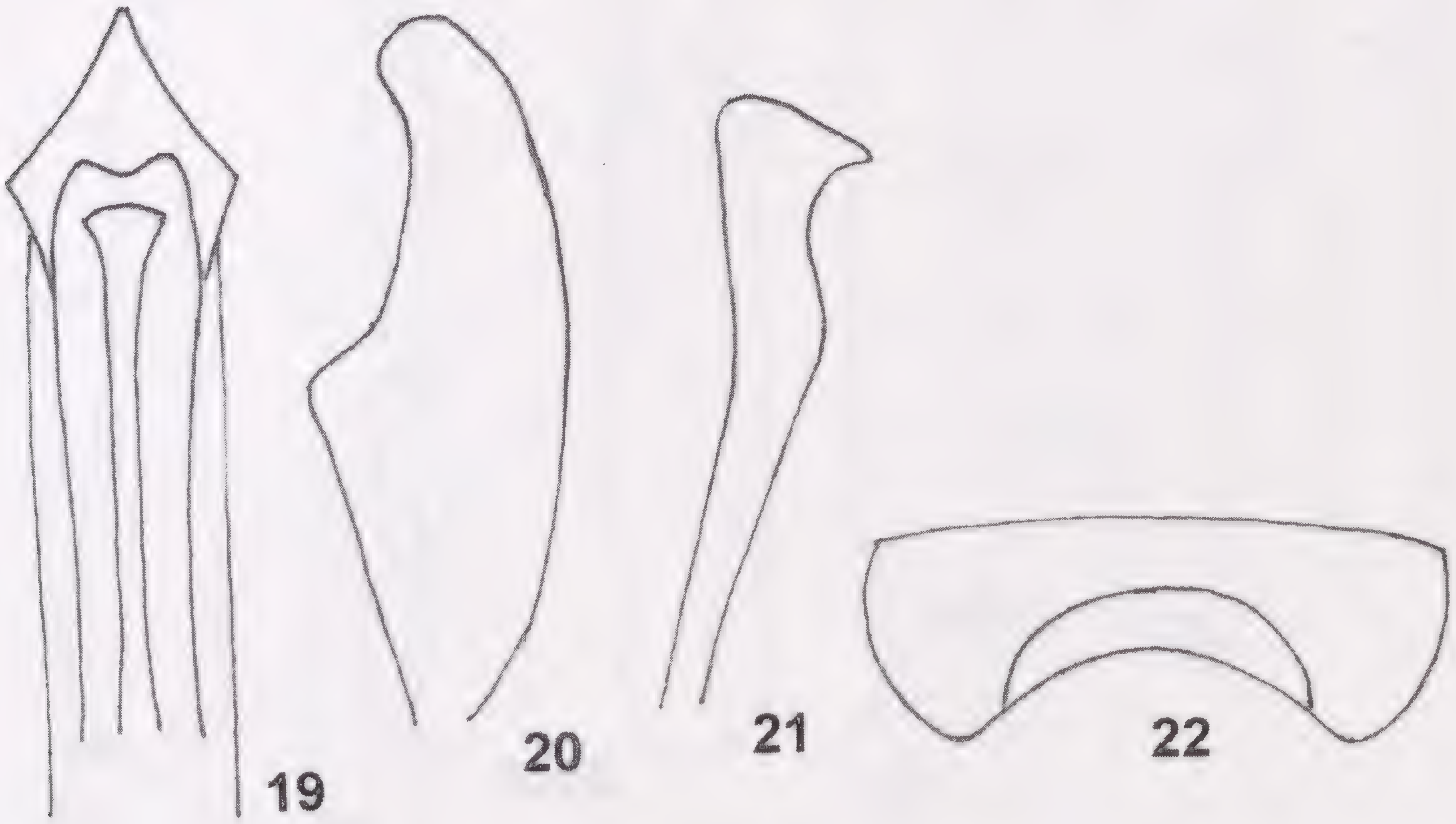


Fig. 19-22 - *Chrysolampra curvipes*: 19 - aedeagus, dorsal, 20 - anterior femur, 21 - middle tibia, 22 - last abdominal sternite.

Chrysolampra varicolor Jacoby, 1892

A male from Carin Chebà is designated as lectotype. Mid tibia and aedeagus are shown in figs. 23 and 24.

Chrysolampra minuta Jacoby, 1892

A male specimen from Carin Chebà is designated as lectotype. For aedeagus see fig. 25.

Subfamily **GALERUCINAE**

Sastroides parvula Jacoby, 1892

The single male from Carin Chebà is labelled as holotype. For the basal segments of antennae see fig. 26; for the aedeagus see fig. 27. Jacoby described tibiae as fuscous below, but in reality they are fuscous on upperside.

The species was placed in the genus *Sastra* (Maulik, 1936) and later removed again in *Sastroides*, as a subgenus of *Sastra* (Wilcox, 1971). Very possibly it has to be placed in *Sastracella* because of densely pubescent prothorax, but I prefer to wait for satisfactory revision of *Sastra*-like genera.

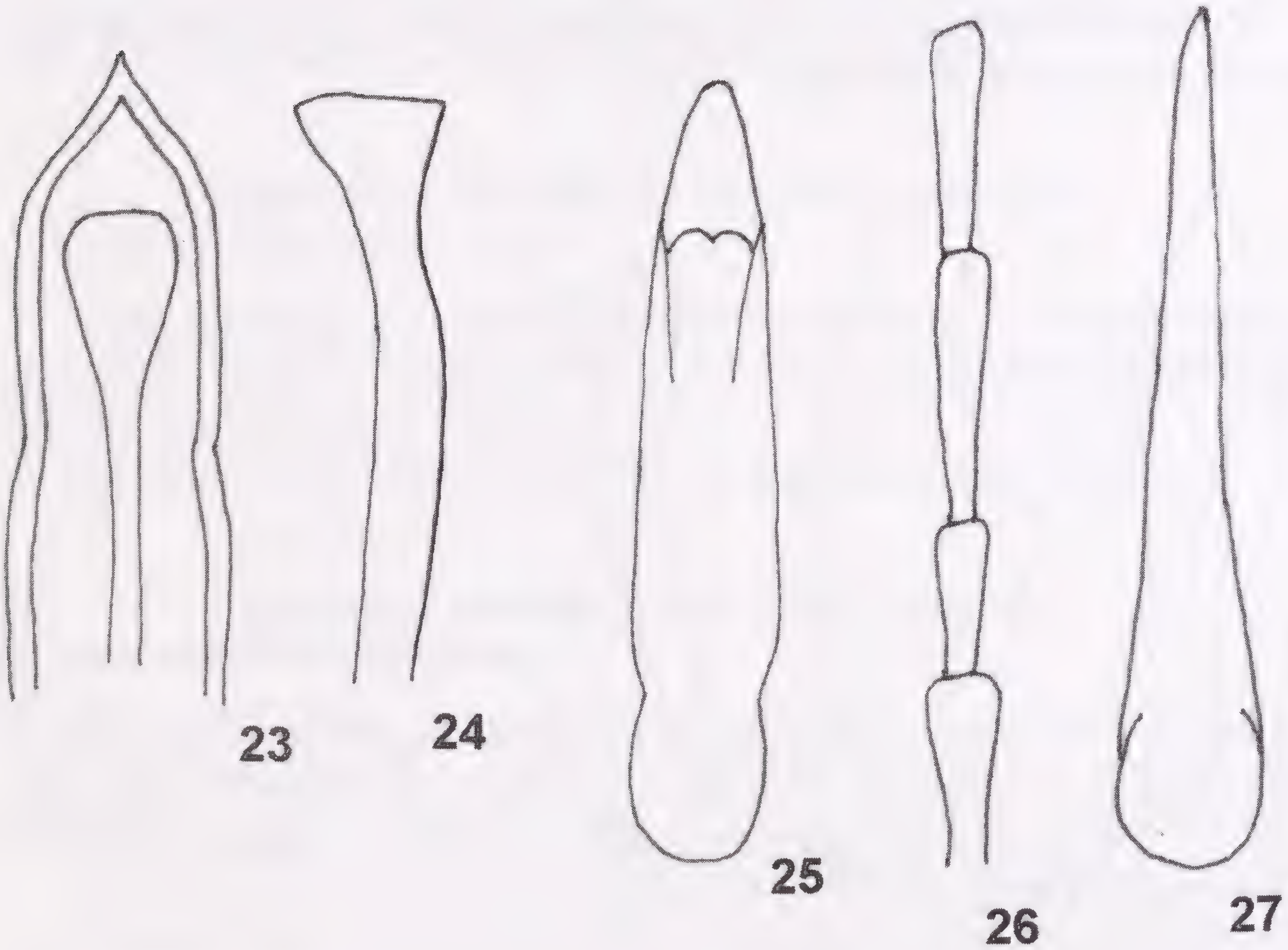


Fig. 23, 24 - *Ch. varicolor*: 23 - aedeagus, dorsal, 24 - middle tibia. Fig. 25 - *Ch. minuta*, aedeagus, dorsal. Fig. 26, 27 - *Sastroides parvula*: 26 - antennal segments 1-4, 27 - aedeagus, ventral.

Apophylia pallipes (Jacoby, 1892)

Malaxia pallipes Jacoby, 1892

It have designated as lectotype a male specimen from Carin Chebà. Apical segments of antennae shown in fig. 28; aedeagus asymmetrical and with apex curved downwards (fig. 29). The last two antennal segments have very characteristic grooves underneath.

A. clavicornis Samoderzhenkov 1988 is very near to this species, but differs rather well in having 4 apical segments of antennae widened (and segment 9 practically transverse); the aedeagus, however very alike, has an apical process much more narrow.

Pseudeustetha pubescens (Jacoby, 1892)

Antipha pubescens Jacoby, 1892

A single male specimen from Carin Chebà is labelled as holotype. Aedeagus: see fig. 30.

This species was quite correctly synonymized with *P. hirsuta* Jacoby, 1891 (Kimoto, 1989).

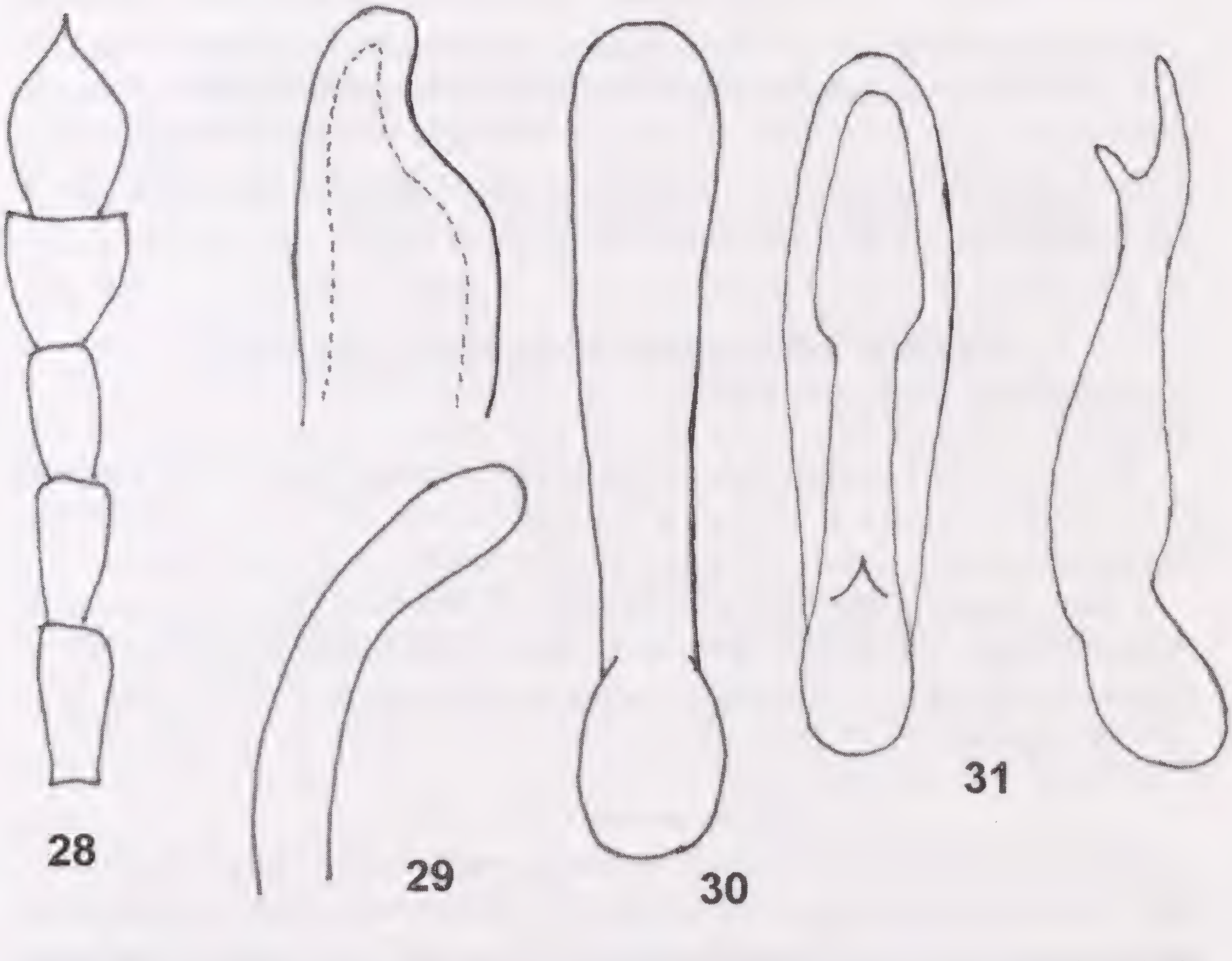


Fig. 28, 29 - *Apophylia pallipes*: 28 - antennal segments 7-11, 29 - aedeagus, ventral and lateral. Fig. 30 - *Pseudeustetha pubescens*, aedeagus, ventral. Fig. 31 - *Podagricomela geminata*, aedeagus, ventral and lateral.

Sphenoraia duodecimmaculata Jacoby, 1889

Sphenoraia imitans Jacoby, 1892 is a new synonym of this species.

I have studied the holotypes of both species. They are entirely identical morphologically, but *S. duodecimmaculata* is a male (from Teinzò) and has distinctly serrate antennae while *S. imitans* is a female (from Palon) with typical filiform antennae.

In the description of *S. imitans* Jacoby indicates that it "differs from any of its allies in the entirely irregularly punctured elytra". There is no doubt that he overlooked his own description of *S. duodecimmaculata.*

MAULIK (1936) indicates in the key that *S. duodecimmaculata* has "sides of thorax rounded, anterior angles obliquely thickened", while *S. imitans* has "sides of thorax nearly straight, anterior angles obliquely truncate", but mentioned below that he has not seen the types. In reality the sides of prothorax in type specimen of *S. imitans* are feebly rounded (because it is a female) and the anterior angles are identical in both species.

Subfamily **ALTICINAE**

Orthocrepis indica (Jacoby, 1903)

Hermaeophaga indica Jacoby, 1903

One male paratype from Nilgiri Hills (dedit Andrewes) is present in the collection of Genoa Museum. It differs well from its congeneric species (SCHERER 1969); however Scherer mentioned about the absence of longitudinal grooves at the base of prothorax; in reality these grooves are present, but rather short. Form and sculpture of aedeagus are very characteristic (fig. 32).

Podagricomela geminata (Jacoby, 1884) (comb. nov.)

Sphaeroderma geminata Jacoby, 1884

This species is a typical *Podagricomela* and is a good species to be put near *P. striatipennis* Jacoby, 1884 (= *P. apicipennis* Jacoby, 1905); it is well defined by the entirely blue elytra with geminate rows and the form of aedeagus.

I have studied a specimen from Burma: Bhamò determined by Jacoby in Genoa Museum (see JACOBY 1889) and a type from Sumatra in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge. Aedeagus of the type is shown on fig. 31.

Chabria ornata (Baly 1877)

This species (under *Sphaeroderma*) was registered for Burma by JACOBY (1892: 996) without more exact locality, but this was overlooked in the latest publications (MAULIK 1926, SCHERER 1969). The single male specimen in question has the label: "Malewoon (Tenasserim), VII-VIII. 1887, L. Fea". For aedeagus see fig. 33, for elytral pattern fig. 34.

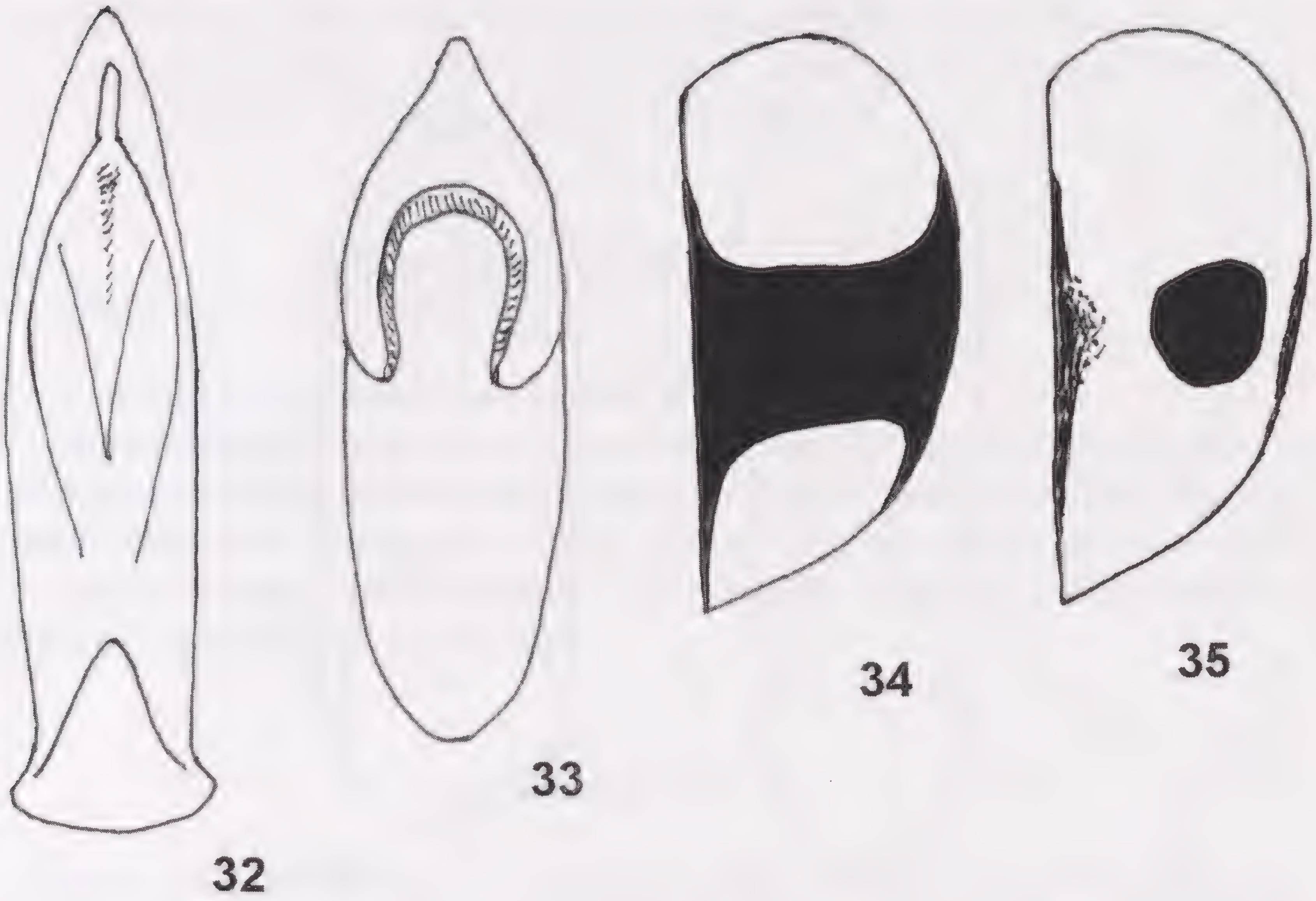


Fig. 32 - *Orthocrepis indica*, aedeagus, ventral. Fig. 33, 34 - *Chabria ornata*: 33 - aedeagus, dorsal, 34 - pattern of elytron. Fig. 35 - *Ch. biplagiata*, pattern of elytron.

Chabria biplagiata (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. and syn. nov.)

Sphaeroderma biplagiata Jacoby, 1889

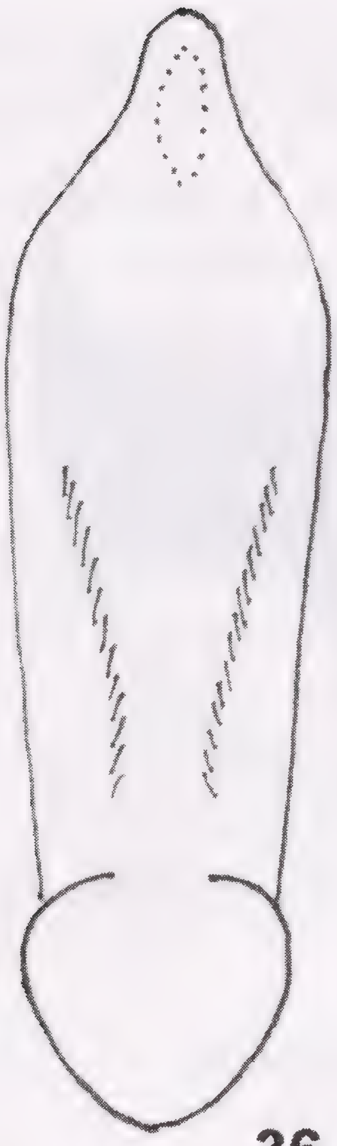
The single male specimen from Kawkareet was labelled as holotype. It is a typical *Chabria* and is fully identical with *Ch. ornata* Baly both morphologically and in structure of aedeagus. The only difference is in elytral pattern: in *Ch. ornata* the elytra have a narrow transverse band in middle (fig. 34), while in *Ch. biplagiata* this band is reduced to a spot on each elytron and dark traces near side margin and on suture (fig. 35). Therefore *Sphaeroderma biplagiata* Jacoby, 1889 is a new synonym of *Chabria ornata* (Baly, 1877).

Sphaeroderma antennatum Jacoby, 1892

The single male (from the Mountains between Meetan and Kyeat rivers) is labelled as holotype.

The antennae distinctly reach behind middle of elytra; for aedeagus see fig. 36. Length 3 mm (not 1.5 lines as was given by Jacoby and cited later as 3.7 mm.).

I have a large series of this species from Vietnam; it feeds on Poaceae. However, the species indicated for Vietnam as *S. antennatum* (Chen, 1934) is in reality new, as it has the 3rd antennal segment longer than the 2nd and the body much larger, about 4 mm. It is very common in Vietnam and feeds only on Zinziberaceae.



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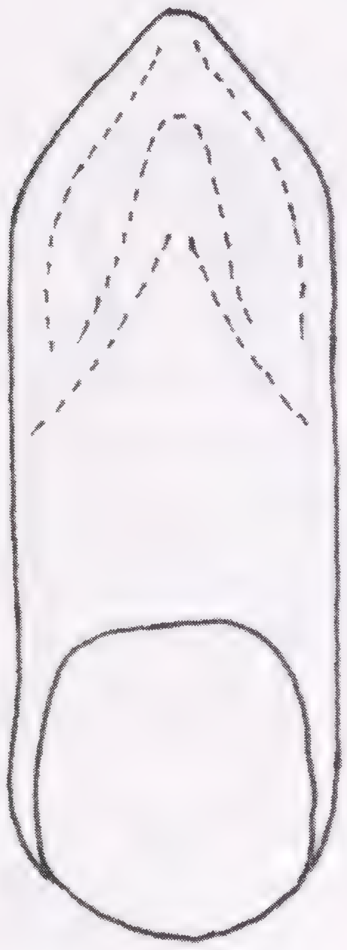

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Fig. 36 - *Sphaeroderma antennata*, aedeagus, ventral. Fig. 37 - *S. birmanica*, aedeagus, ventral.

Sphaeroderma birmanicum Jacoby, 1892

A male from Carin Chebà is selected as lectotype.

Being alike at many similarly coloured species, *S. birmanicum* differs for broad interantennal space and feeble frontal tubercles. The antennae reach the anterior quarter of elytra, but the apical segments are only a little longer than broad. Aedeagus (fig. 37) on underside with oblique impressions before apex and concave in middle part. Length 2.4 mm.

Sphaeroderma nigrita Jacoby, 1892 (comb. and syn. nov. of *Jacobyana piceicollis* (Jac., 1889)

The single female from Palon (Pegù) is labelled as holotype.

This species is a new synonym of *Jacobyana piceicollis* (Jacoby, 1889), which was also described from Burma. It has all typical characters of *Jacobyana* (longitudinally grooved prosternum, strongly punctured head and underside, clavate antennae) and the third antennal segment only a little longer than the second one.

Sphaeroderma pallidicorne Jacoby, 1892

The single female from Carin Chebà is labelled as holotype.

Interantennal space broad, frontal tubercles feeble, poorly delimited posteriorly, antennae reaching a little behind humeral tubercle, elytra confusedly punctate, without any trace of rows along lateral margin. Length 2.3 mm.

S. flavicorne Chen, 1934 from Vietnam seems to be identical with this species, but I have no enough material to be sure in it.

Sphaeroderma piceicolle (Jacoby, 1889)

Sphaerophysa (?) piceicollis Jacoby, 1889

A female from Bhamò is designated as lectotype.

This species has sharp and convex frontal tubercles delimited behind with a deep groove forming an acute angle. Interantennal ridge high and acute. The antennae reach anterior quarter of elytra; segment 3 a little shorter than 2, preapical segments feebly elongate. Length 2.9 mm (not 3.7-4.7 as was indicated in Maulik's and Scherer's monographs).

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Thanks to the kindness of Dr. R. Poggi, Director of the Genoa Civic Museum of Natural History "G. Doria", and of Mr. S. Zoia I have received a nice opportunity to study a lot of Jacoby's types of Chrysomelidae from Burma. Fourty poorly known species were investigated, partly redescribed and illustrated; numerous taxonomical changes are proposed.

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ABSTRACT

Fourty Jacoby's types of Chrysomelidae from Burma were studied and partly redescribed and illustrated. The following taxonomical changes are proposed:
New combinations: *Gynandrophthalma coerulea* to *Clytra;*
Demotina balyi to *Hyperaxis;*
Pseudopiomera to subgenus of *Hyperaxis;*
Nodostoma sculpturatum, bellum, bhamoense, capitatum to *Cleorina;*
Acrothinium violaceum to *Heterotrichus;*
Nephiusus femoratus to *Olorus;*
Corynodes (?) *fulvicollis* to *Chalcolema;*
Colaspoides pallidula to *Iphimoides;*
Clisitherella suturalis to *Iphimoides;*
Sphaeroderma geminatum to *Podagricomela;*
Sphaeroderma biplagiatum to *Chabria;*
Sphaeroderma nigrita to *Jacobyana.*
New synonyms: *Lema palonensis* Jac., 1892 = *L. rufotestacea* Clark, 1866;
L. semifulva Jac., 1889 = *L. coromandeliana* F., 1798;
Clytra cyaneofasciata L. Medv., 1994 = *C. coerulea* (Jac., 1892);
Trichochrysea nitida Jac., 1892 = *T. clypeata* Jac., 1889;
Mouhotina birmanica Jac., 1892 = *Cleoporus badius* Lef., 1889;
Cleorina bhamoensis (Jac., 1892) and *C. capitata* (Jac., 1892) =
= *C. sculpturata* (Motsch., 1860);
C. bella (Jac., 1892) = *C. aeneomicans* Baly, 1867;
Heterotrichus violaceus (Jac., 1889) = *H. balyi* Chap., 1874;
Chalcolema angustata Berl., 1917 = *Ch. fulvicollis* Jac., 1889;
Iphimoiodes suturalis Pic, 1928 = *I. pallidula* (Jac., 1889);
Clisitherella Chen, 1940 = *Iphimoides* Jacoby, 1883;
Nephiusus Jacoby, 1892 = *Olorus* Chapuis, 1874;
Sphenoraia imitans Jac., 1892 = *S. duodecimmaculata* Jac., 1889;
Chabria biplagiata (Jac., 1889) = *Ch. ornata* (Baly, 1877);
Jacobyana nigrita (Jac., 1892) = *J. piceicollis* (Jac., 1889).
New names because of homonymy: *Trichochrysea jacobyi* L.N.Medv. = n. n. for *T. bhamoensis* Jac., 1908
Iphimoides leai L.N.Medv. = n. n. for *I. pallidula* (Lea, 1915)
I. cheni L.N.Medv. = n. n. for *I. suturalis* Chen, 1940

Lastly a new species, *Adiscus vietnamensis*, is described.

RIASSUNTO

L'autore ha revisionato un primo lotto di tipi di Chrysomelidae raccolti da Leonardo Fea in Birmania nel 1885-1888 e descritti da Jacoby nel 1889 e 1892.

Dall'esame del materiale tipico sono derivate 15 nuove combinazioni, si sono stabilite 16 nuove sinonimie e sono stati proposti tre nuovi nomi per risolvere problemi di omonimia. Viene infine descritta la n.sp. *Adiscus vietnamensis.*